Washington, to his feet, "If," said he, with some heat, "we on this side of the chamber are to be continually embarrassed by points of order, I hope the chairman of foreign relations committee will exercise his right under the rules to move that the senate proceed to the consideration of this matter in continuous session. If the gauntlet is to be thrown down by the opposition in the first hour of debate, we ought to take it up. If the convenience of senators is to be disturbed, then we ought to exercise the right of a majority. I can stay here as long as can the senator from Arkansas."

Mr. Jones replied that the threat of Mr. Wilson would have no effect upon him. He proposed to perform his duty as he saw it. Mr. White, Mr. Jones, Mr. Frye and Mr. Hoar then had a mutual explanation of the statement made at the opening of the de-bate by Mr. Frye, Mr. Jones justifying his course by the alleged threat made by the

Maine senator. Resuming, Mr. Bacon addressed himself to the legal and constitutional questions of the issue. He contended that the joint resolution before the senate was a direct blow at a prerogative of the senate in that the only proper method of annexing for-eign territory was by means of treaty. He urged the importance of maintaining the constitutional method in se important an undertaking. In this connection, he deprecated the suggestion that the president could seize the Hawaiian islands without the concurrence of the senate. The president would have no more right thus to seize Hawaii than he would have to seize Jamaica. Still, such a seizure would be as legal as would annexation by joint resolu-

In the course of his remarks Mr. Bacon was frequently interrupted by senators with questions bearing upon the constitutional point he was urging.
In concluding his speech Mr. Bacon said

that, if the senate passed the pending resolution, congress would enter upon a revolution which would raise the flag of the United States over a equatry whose people were entirely and essentially different from our own people, a revolution, too, in which the senate, because the majority has the power, would surrender its treaty-making

Mr. Teller said, while he had no desire to discuss the question at length, he wanted to call attention to the false assumption of Mr. Bacon that there was some constitutional barrier to annexation by act of con gress. He was not afraid, he said, that the on sense and patriotism of the American people would lead the government to undesirable territory. It was a reflection upon the people to intimate that they could not trust themselves. . "I do not know," said Mr. Teller, "what

the present war will bring to us. I condisposed toward a postponement of this discussion until we could ascertain what the issue of the war is to be and what other questions may be presented to us "But, Mr. President, you cannot make the American people believe that the government of the United States is not capabl of exercising the powers of control in the Philippines or any other part of the world, or that we cannot give to that people a government infinitely better than they have had there for 200 years. You cannot make the American people believe that freedom and liberty will be a means of harm to the people who are asked to take their share

"I don't know what the war will bring to us, but I do believe that wherever our flag flies by right of conquest or by the consent of the people, there it will remain. And the party or the men who propose to take it down will have to recken with the American people."

Mr. White inquired of Mr. Davis if be

desired to proceed further with the debate Mr. Davis expressed the wish that the dis

cussion continue until half past 5 o'clock. Mr. White instantly moved to adjourn. Mr. Davis asked for the yeas and nays the motion was defeated—14 to 15 as 191-

Yeas-	
	Jones (Ark.).
Bacon,	
Bates	Maflory,
Berry,	Pageo.
Butler,	Pettigrew,
Chilton,	Roach.
Clay,	Turiey, at a come
Cockrell,	White-15.
Nays-	
Aldrich.	Lindsoy is
Allison,	Lodge
Baker.	McLaurin,
Burfows.	McMillan,
Cannon,	Money,
Carter,	Morkan,
Clark,	l'enrose,
Cuttom,	Perkins,
Davis,	Pettus.
Elkins,	Platt (Conn.),
Fairbanks,	Pritchard,
Foraker,	Rawlins,
Frye.	Sewell,
Gallinger,	Shoup.
Gorman,	Smith.
Hale,	Spooper,
Hanna,	Stewart.
Hansbrough,	Teiler,
Harris,	Warren.
Hawley.	Wellington,
Heitfeld,	Wetmore.
Hoar,	Wilson-H.
Kyle,	
Mr. White expre	ssed the opinion th

Mr. White expressed the opinion the for the first day of the debate, the sens had done pretty we... He expected to pr had done pretty we... He expected to pro-ceed with the debate to-morrow, but would not proceed to-day. He suggested, there-fors, that Mr. Davis move an executive

Pending the disposition of the motion, which Mr. Davis made at once, some routine business was transacted.

A resolution concerning the purchase of law books, books of reference and works for the military information bureau of the war described. war department was adopted.

The schate then, at 5:25 p. m., went into executive session. At 5:45 the senate ad-

DEMOCRATS DO NOT AGREE. Many Are Opposed to Making Caucus Action Binding on All Who Participate.

WASHINGTON, June 20.-The Demo cratic caucus, called to consider the question of making caucus action in the future absolutely binding upon caucus participants, remained in session until midnight Final action was postponed until next Mon day night, when, if a quorum be present, a offered to-night by Mr. Balley and amended by Mr. McHae, of Arkansas. Mr. Balley's resolutions provided that caucus action should be binding upon all questions not in volving constitutional contentions or questions treated in the national platforms After considerable debate, Mr. Bailey accepted an amendment offered by Mr. Mc Ras, excepting questions involved in state and district platforms and pledges made by members. Many speeches followed, when, at length, upon motion of question upon the Bailey resolutions as amended was ordered and, pending a vote. adjournment to Monday night was taken. It is likely that no quorum will be pres-ent when the caucus meets again, as the adjournment of congress being generally considered near, and the desire of the opposition to have no action taken along the lines suggested to-night probably will result in such absence as will defeat action Mon

In advocacy of his resolutions, Mr. Bailey contended that more unity of action by the Democrats was necessary to party welfore and that unless Democratic sentatives were to act in the future without division upon important questions which might arise between national conventions, their effectiveness in keeping before the country a fixed Democratic position and in shaping future party policy would be impaired. Without unity, the party would be in the attitude of a chaotic organization. thout certainty of purpose and it could not enlist the support of the country as

would be the case otherwise.

His resolutions further provide that upon questions of party policy a two-thirds vote should be required in caucus, while a matority vote would be sufficient upon questions of house procedure and caucus nomi-nations. Mr. Bailey was notably support-

new rule in regard to the effect of caucus action should be adopted were Messrs. Mc Millin, of Tennessee, Cochran, of Missouri, Lewis, of Washington, Maguire, of New York, DeArmond, of Missouri, Allen, of Mississippi, Cummings, of New York, and Hay, of Virginia. Generally they argued that, while the national platform should govern every Democrat, all should be left free to act as they might elect on new questions, and then face and excuse, i hey could, to their constituents their ac-

The long standing rule of Democratic nucuses should be followed, thought those who opposed any departure, and it was pointed out, notably by Mr. Maguire, that, should a rule be made requiring absolute obedience to Democratic caucus action, it would embarrass seriously, and in many cases defeat, efforts at fusion, because such efforts to fuse upon a basis of promfronted with the fact that those promises could not be redeemed unless a Democratic aucus should permit. In response to the oggestion that a Democrat need not parspate in a caucus, and he then would free to vote regardless of its action, it was pointed out as unfair to force a Democratic member to the alternative of being bound by a caucus or having the attention of the country riveted upon him by refusing to enter the caucus. When a member begins refusing to enter his party ancuses, it was said, then undue oding frequently begins to attach and it is unjust to force it indiscriminately.

ANOTHER CARLIST MANIFESTO. The Pretender Adheres to His Policy

of Non-Interference While the War Lasts. MADRID, VIA BIARRITZ, June 20 .- El Imparcial publishes an Interview its correspondent has had with Don Carlos. As it is understood that the pretender revised

the interview before it was published, his statements may be regarded as in the nature of a manifesto. Don Carlos said: "I won't concoal from you that when I left Venice last April I was resolved to protest by means of force and arms-that is, by ordering my partisans to rise against the people who were prostituting our coun-try by a series of unimaginable humilia-

tions-but when I learned that war against the United States was imminent and migh he declared at any moment. I changed my resolution and firmly decided to observ the most absolute impassivity. "Unswerved from this decision, I do not desire to create the least difficulty for my

country, since it is most important that all her children should sacrifice themselves for her. My enforced inaction puts me to despair, but I carry it to the extreme of depriving myself even of expressing my opinion as to current events. "The governing statesmen, who have

ommitted the crime of not preparing the nation for a war everyone saw to be un voidable, for the last two years, will never be able to accuse me of having withdrawn single Spanish will from the national forces in the fight with the United States "They brought on the war by yielding continually to American demands, and they will have to take the responsibilities of their mistake. This attitude of mine will last so long as the present condition of af-fairs endures, but when the hour for the great settlement arrives I shall make up for my present silence. I will then take my revenge, not by means of words alone but by means of acts, and I will do that as soon as my conscience as a Spaniard permits me to do it. I am firmly resolved fulfill my duty to the end, and to omit no sacrifice in order to redeem and avenge

Don Carlos, questioned as to the policy he would adopt in case he should mount the throne, said he could not enter upon that subject now beyond admitting the necessity of a large increase in the navy but he declared he had thought out and completed plans regarding the military problem and the question of Spain's tor

eign policy. They are my favorite subjects of meditation," he observed, "and I have certain mature ideas of my own regarding them. I have even carried out some preliminaries respecting alliances which I hope will some dily yield excellent ffults. This, in my judgment, is the capital point, because the proud isolation of Great Britain has been and is deadly to Spain. I must pass the same judgment on the policy of going about begging for protection and inter-

"The result of such a policy can only b to reduce to the condition of Greece or Servia the Spanish nation, which was once the mistress of the world."

vention.

Don Carlos spoke eloquently of the necessity for prosecuting the war to the utmost "Our people's wonderful nerve, spirit o resolution and exalted sentiment of bound are," he said, "the only force Spain car bring to a nation with which she may strike an alliance in the day of the coming European conflagration. She must, there fore, preserve jealously that force and spirit. The only disasters possible for us nov we have no further are moral disasters, for material ones to suffer, having suffered all "Therefore, if, for example, Admiral Cer-

vera, surrounded by forces ten times su perior to his own, and having been granted chance to capitulate on conditions comparatively honorable, should prefer to make sally and lose all his vessels, sinking at the same time as many American warships as he could, he would do not only an herole deed, but also a useful work by preserving to Spain the aureola of which no enemey has yet been able to deprive her.

LONDON, June 21.-The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, commenting n an interview with Don Carlos, published in El Imparcial, says: "The fact that his son and heir, Don Jaime, is serving in the Russian army, may be an indiation of the direction Don Carlos leans as regards alliances. His statements hint very clearly that if the Spanish government yields to the United States on conditions he regards as dishonorable, he will interfere to try to save Spain from

AN OUTRAGE ON LEE.

colonel William Jennings Bryan to Be Assigned to the Ex-Con-

sul's Corps. WASHINGTON, June 20 .- It is regarded as probable that Colonel William Jennings Bryan and the Nebraska regiment under his command will be assigned to the army corps commanded by Major General Fitzhigh Lee. War department officials were reticent about the matter when questioned to-night, but there is excellent authority for the statement that the assignment will

WILL WASTE NO COAL.

England Has Enormous Stocks, but She Will Use None of It in Maneuvers.

LONDON, June 30.-Replying to a ques ion in the house of commons to-day, the first lord of the admiralty, Mr. Goschen. said the annual naval maneuvers had bee abandoned in consequence of the serious character of the strike of coal miners to Although the British admiralty never possessed a larger stock of coal tha at present, Mr. Goschen said it was thought

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

prudent to husband it.

M. Verdinand Sarrien Is Premier an M. De Freycinet Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, June 21.-The Paris corre spondent of the Daily Mail says: "A cabinet has been formed with M Ferdinand Sarrien as premier; M. Freycinet as minister of foreign affairs ed by Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, and Mr. Clark, of Missouri, who argued strongly in support of his contentions. Among those who opposed Mr. Bailey and thought no will be unchanged.

M. Theophile del Casso as minister of marine, M. Godefroy Cavaigmae as minister of war and M. Paul Deler bre as minister of finance. The foreign policy will be unchanged.

WAGING PEACEFUL WAR NOT POPU-LAR OFF SANTIAGO.

EVERYONE WANTS TO FIGHT

STRATEGY BOARD COMES IN FOR MUCH CRITICISM.

Blockade Duty Decidedly Monotonous and Uncomfortable in Seas Where It Rains Every Day and Heat Is Like That of a Furnace.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) ABOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 11 .- Now that a majority of both Rear Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's squadrons are off the south coast of Cuba, and active operaions, so far as there is any activity in the war, having been centered here, the public is probably watching this section of the map with eager expectancy. As far as one

startling news. There is small variation from day to day Unlimited heat, almost unlimited rain, constant watchfulness against torpedo attacks at night, desultory firing at the Spanish batteries during the day, these make up the routine life on the blockade.

can judge, after playing pilot fish to the

squadron sharks for two weeks past, the

public may wait some little time longer for

There are plenty of colliers coming and going in the fleet, but supplies of other sorts appear to be very short. Press boats are prohibited by the international law from carrying official messages back and forth, on their frequent trips to Hayti and Jamaica with news, but there is nothing to prevent their buying onions, mineral water and such necessaries for the officers cooped up on the battleships. These small offices are gratefully received, and go far toward making the press boats located in the squadron regarded with friendliness.

But nearly every boat in the press fleet has been shot at one or more times at night and one of them has been hit. Fortunately, there were no casualties. The higher navai officials recognize the great service performed by these boats in collecting and handling the news.

When the press boat hails the flagship for the last news before heading away for Kingston, Port Antonio or the Mole St. Nicholas, there is considerable excitement on board the warship,

This is a sample conversation yelled through the megaphone at 200 yards: "Say, old, man, don't forget that loaf sugar for the commodore, and the junior mess wants to know if you can't get a whole crate of onlons. And don't, don't forget the polly water. And say, I forgot, we must have some tobacco. What sort" Oh, anything that will smoke. Much obliged. Good-by."

Perhaps the British empire, if it knew, might term this "giving ald and comfort to belligerents," but when the commodore is reduced to brown sugar for his coffee. and the junior mess, who are very amiable young men, express fears of scurvy for lack of onions with their beefsteak, and when everyone is short of tobacco, from the fo'castle to the wardroom, how can a war correspondent refuse these supplieseven if he does get shot at when he returns to the fleet after sundown?

It violates no confidence to say that the "peaceful war" now being waged in these latitudes. Possibly the fleet as a whole is wrong and the strategy board is right. We blame everything egy board, but with brutally hot weather and warm, sickly rains off shore, making the boats smell and feel like Chinese laundries, with weak Spanish batteries in plain view on shore and growing stronger with each night's surreptitious work, fleet terribly anxious to fight and an army with transports chartered only three days distant to back the fleet, one is inclined here to side with the fighting contingent. However, before this gets into print, the wisdom of the Washington authorities may have been proven and the conquest of Cuba may be going forward as irresistibly as a Fourth of July oration, but the above i the view "off Santiago de Cuba."

Every day or two the army has been reported as leaving Tampa. The Jamaica papers have landed it at half a dozen points on the South coast, but on this date the only landing, save Lieutenant Delehanty's two landings of arms and supplies, has been that of the 700 marines from the Panther, who yesterday took peaceful possession of Fisherman's Point, inside the entrance of Guantanamo bay, and burned the hamlet as the most prompt and efficacious way of disinfecting it. A landing in force, it was rumored, was scheduled for this point, the best information now indicates this as merely a side move. Santiago de Cuba. which is the only place short of Cienfuegos that the American army would want to capture, is forty miles by water from Guantanamo bay and further by land.

The route, according to coast pilot reports, is across almost impassable swamps with two small mountain ranges between There is a railroad, but it is largely trestle work over the swamp land, making to impassble as a foot path for troops and without rolling stock to transport them by steam.

The understanding now is that Guantana mo bay, being the landing point of the Haytien cable, is to be held for future use, and that duty is now confined to 800 marines on the coast of an island where Sp boasts of 120,000 loyal troops, 10,000 of whom are reported at Santiago, only forty mile away, as already said.

In response to an inquiry as to what he thought of fever, now he was landed, one marine replied, as he shifted his quid and his carbine: "Oh! To hell with fever, so they give us some fighting."

This enthusiasm voiced the general sentiment. The men had been cooped up six weeks on the Panther, and were delighted to stretch their legs on shore. They would have marched overland to capture Havana, without orders, with cheerful

They bathed by squads this morning at daylight, and their camp on the bluff above the deserted cable station was a model of neatness and comfort, the more so when compared with the brush hovels of the Spanish coast guard company that had deserted the point only a few hours How well American stamina, good food

and cleanliness will "stand off" the ills of the Cuban climate will be settled be-

yond discussion by these same marines, but, notwithstanding that cleanliness and sanitary precautions are in their favor, they are likely to have a severe trial. The heat of the tropic sun, which is heartily uncomfortable on board ship, is killing on the shore, and the brown line campaign suits were soaked through with erspiration before the men had been an hour on land. The night winds on shore, drawn down cold from the tops of the mountain ranges, chill the sweat-soaked workers to the bone. It is from this the fever starts. It will depend largely upon the officers, and more largely on the men themselves, how well they combat these conditions. Proper precautions are trou-

blesome, but not impossible, though it is hard to impress the necessity for them upon the men before it is too late for pre-

ELEVATOR MEN LOSE. Chicago Board of Trade Wins a Fight It Has Been Waging for

cautionary measures.

Eight Years. CHICAGO, June 20 .- The Illinois supreme court to-day decided that public warehouse men cannot store their own grain in their own elevators, issue warehouse receipts to themselves, and thereby avoid the discharge of a public duty which the law has imposed upon them. This is the end of a fight that the Chicago board of trade has been making against elevator men for the

past eight years. The decision of the supreme court affirms that of Judge Tuley, in the lower courts, and is a victory for the Chicago board of trade and a defeat for the elevator men, those named in the suit before the court being the Armour Elevator Company Central Elevator Company, George A. Scaverns, Chicago Railway Terminal elevator, Nebraska City Packing Company, Alexander C. Davis & Co., South Chicago Elevator Company, Charles Counselman and the Chicago Elevator Company.

Involved with the decision of the supreme court is an indirect opinion that an act of the last legislature, passed to legalize the evils complained of by the board of trade against the elevator men, is uncon stitutional, and against public policy.

NEW NOMINATING SCHEME. Democratic Candidates for State Office in Arkansas Chosen by Popular Vote.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 20.-The Democratic state convention will meet in this city to-morrow for the purpose of nominating a full state ticket. A new plan of selecting candidates for state offices was adopted this year and there is not a great deal of work for the conven tion to do. In accordance with a plan formulated by the state committee, primary elections have been held in nearly all of the seventy-five countles, at which candidates for all state offices were voted

According to this plan, those receiving a majority of all the votes cast are to be declared the nominees by the convention. Majoritles were cast in all cases except those for attorney general and commissio er of mines, manufacture and agriculture, and for these places there will be a lively contest. Dan W. Jones has no oppositi

THE KAISER TO HIS ARMY. Emperor William Speaks of War as the Chief Pillar of His

Throne. BERLIN, June 20 .- The official Reichsanger to-day says that Emperor William, in a speech which he delivered to the imperial guards in the Lustgarten, at Potsdam, on Thursday, spoke of the army as being his most important inheritance and

said: "When I ascended the throne, with a weighty load of anxlety, everywhere was I regarded askance and everywhere I encountered false judgment. The army alone believed in me, and, supported by you and trusting in the God of our forefathers, I asumed my heavy office, knowing well that the army was the chief support of my country and the chief pillar of my throne. His majesty concluded with hoping the namely, bravery, honor and unconditional and unswerving blind obedience may ever

MORE YELLOW FEVER.

Two New Cases Have Been Discovered in Infected Houses at Me-

Henry, Mian. WASHINGTON, June 20,-Two new cases of yellow fever have broken out at Mc-Henry, Miss., the quarantined town, and were reported to Surgeon General Wyman, the marine hospital service, to-day, These official despatches announcing the fresh developments in the yellow fever situation located the new cases in the same house where the first seven cases occurred. Camp Fontainbleau, just outside the lit-tle town, has been prepared, in anticipa-tion of further developments, and the fed-eral and state authorities have taken the precautions they regard as necessary. While the authoritie here were inclined to While the authoritie here were inclined to believe the situation was very encouraging in view of the uniformly favorable report for the past week or ten days, there was not much surprise at the fresh cases unde the conditions of such outbreak and the confinements of the fever to the house already attacked is significant.

WENT HUNTING WITHOUT GUN. Ohio Deputy Sheriff Finds His Game but Fails in Trying to Bag It.

MOUNT GILEAD, O., June 20 .- Sheriff Purinton and his deptuy, H. Bowen, yesterday started out to intercept two horse thieves who had been operating in Corrington, five miles south of here. In his haste, the deputy failed to arm himself two officers seperated to scour the woods near which the rogues had last been seen Bowen was successful in his search and intercented the men. In attempting volvers and marched him back into the weeds. This act was witnessed by a farmer, who hurried to town with the news. A posse was formed and soon the woods were filled with men. The caase became warm, and just when capture seemed certain the horse thieves cut the strap of a farmer's horse that was hiched to a surry, but, in their haste, did not observe that one of the lines had been employed as a hitching strap. The vehicle was upset and again the pursuers gained. Twelve shots were fired at close range by the bandits, and in the exchange of builets one of them was wounded in the hand. After another short chase and a brief battle the men were captured. The deputy sheriff whom they had captured was threatened with death if he followed them, but, not heeding their warnings, was in at the capture. The men gave their names as George Dewey and Gilbery Tenny. news. A posse was formed and soon the

Double Hanging Wednesday.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., June 20.-(Spe JEFFERSON CITY, MO., June 20.—(Special.) Sheriff Sone is making the necessary preparations for the execution of two convicted negroes, Tobe Lanahan and Ed McKenzie, here on Wednesday morning. The scaffold has been erected for the double execution. Both men will be hung at the same time, on the same scaffold. McKenzie killed a farmer for his money. Lanahan killed a 12-year-old negro girl after taking liberties with her.

Shot by a Barglar.

SEDALIA, MO., June 29.—(Special.) John A. Logan, a dry goods clerk, was shot by a burglar who had entered his residence at 2 o'clock this morning. The thief, supposed to be a negro, was rummaging a bedroom when Mr. Logan awoke and started after the fellow. Without a word the burglar fired a shot at Logan just as he jumped from bed, the bullet taking effect in the left thigh. The thief escaped.

Kansas Woman Jumps Into a Well. HARPER, KAS., June 29.—(Special.) Mrs., Mason, wife of Dr. Joel Mason, a well known physician of Attica, committed sujcide yesterday by jumping into the old city waterworks well. She had been acting strangely. The doctor at once made for the well when she wax missed and began dr. gging the well, which is about lifteen feet deep, with a grappling hook, and succeeded in bringing up the body.

Judge Cooley Still Demented.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., June 20.—Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the noted authority on constitutional law, who has been at a private asylum at Pontiac for a year, has returned to this city. He shows considerable improvement physically, but mentally he is in about the same condition as when he first broke down. first broke down.

Employers insert their Ads in the Want petent help.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT HAS NOT PASSED ON HOBSON'S CASE.

BLANCO WON'T EXCHANGE HIM

ADDS THAT HE WILL RECOGNIZE NO

MORE FLAGS OF TRUCE.

British Consul at Santiago Suggests That a Ransom Be Paid for Release of Merrimac Heroes-

Hobson Seems to Be Held as Hostage. MADRID, June 20 .- Pre-nier Sagasta,

when questioned on the subject to-day, said nothing had been decided, "in spite of the American reports," regarding the exchange of Naval Constructor Hobson and his companions, who were captured by the Spanlards after they sank the collier Merrimac in the narrow channel leading into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. KEY WEST, FLA., June 29.-It is learned

from naval officers here that Captain General Blanco has notified the American blockading fleet that he will hereafter recognize no flag of truce, adding that every vessel within six miles range will be fired upon whether flying the stars and stripes or a white flag.

It seems the events which led up to General Blanco's letter began with the sending of the Maple, under charge of Captain Ludlow, of the monitor Terror, to open negotiations for the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and other Merrimac pris oners.

General Blanco's letter was addressed to the monitor's captain. After refusing to negotiate for the exchange of the prisoners, he delivered the ultimatum as to boats with flags of truce.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 20 .- Mr. F. W. Ramsden, the British consul at Santia go de Cuba, who is acting for the United States in the negotiations with the Spanlards for the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and his comrades, of the Merrimac expedition, has suggested to the officials at Washington, that even a ransom might be paid to secure the prompt release of the American prisoners. That Idea was undoubtedly expressed in the cable dispatches which passed through the colonial authorities here, but in what form it was shaped

is not clear.
LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"Spain's refusal to exchange Lieutenant Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac is easily explained and justified. Without any intention of acting as spies they must have seen many things in or around Santiago about which the American naval and military authorities would gladly have information."

WASHINGTON, June 20 .- The following was received to-day from Commodore Wat-

"Captain general states Spanish govern ment refuses to exchange prisoners." Hobson and his men are the prisoners in

Lieutenant Hobson will be transferred from the construction corps to the line of the navy and raised to the grade of lieutenant commander probably this week. This action was definitely decided by the administration to-day, and legislation empowering this action will be pressed in both houses and its execution will almost mmediately follow the affixing the execu tive approval of the measure. It had been proposed to await Hobson's personal ex pression as to his choice between the trans fer to the line or promotion within the corps where future advancement is limited. The final decision to-day to give substantial recognition without further delay, save for legislative authority, which is to be in: nediately granted, follows the formal refusal of exchange by the Spanish govern ment. The matter was taken up by both the president and Secretary Long, and i was announced privately that the adminis tration is anxious for immediate legisla tion to permit the president to act, and that promotion to the full extent authorized would immediately follow. This determina tion was reached after a short and informal consultation as to the Spanish attitude a

hood that there will be no early release of the gallant lieutenant and his crew. The refusal of the Spanish officials exchange Hobson causes a disagreeable feeling here. While there is no positive obligation on a belligerent to exchange prisoners, vet it is universal practice in civil ized warfare. The regulations of the war department lay down specifically how the exchanges of prisoners are to take place and regulation 109, of General Orders for the Government of Armies in the Field

to the exchange of prisoners and the likeli

says: act of convenience to both belligerents. If no general cartel has been concluded, it cannot be demanded by either of them. A beiligerent is not obliged to exchange pris oners of war. A cartel is voidable as soon as either party has violated it."

In the present case there has been no general cartel, that being the military term by which the exchange of prisoners is reg ularly and specifically carried out. Pend ing such a general arrangement, the belligerents almost invariably carry out the exchange in anticipation of a cartel. It is probable that a cartel will follow at no distant day, and the exchange thereafter proceeded number for number, rank for rank. wounded for wounded, these being the gen eral conditions under the American regulations.

As to Hobson, the authorities here ar convinced that the Spanish officials are taking advantage of the distinction accorded him in the United States. Under the rules of war, a prisoner is valued solely by his rank, and it is considered dishonorable ofther to underestimate a prisoner's rank in rder to cause a more advantageous ex change, or to take a higher rank for the surpose of obtaining better treatment. In the case of Hobson, his rank as assistant constructor, which is equivalent to lieuten-ant, junior grade, should be the sole basis for his exchange, yet it is obvious to the authorities here that the Spaniards hol him not as a lleutenant, but as a popular dol of the United States.

In this respect his detention ceases to be that a prisoner of war and becomes one of hostage. The holding of hostages, usually for ransom or other benefit, is a medieval custom, seldom, if ever, resorted to in modern warfare. But even as a hostage. Hobson would be entitled to an exchange or prisoners of greater rank or greater number. It is recalled that Admiral Cervera won praise the world over by his gallantry in making the first offer to exhange Hobson and his associates, so that the present refusal to exchange Hobson i he more unaccountable. It is also recalled that when Colonel Cortejo, confined at Mo Pherson, Ga., was exchanged, it was strictly upon the basis of his rank, with-out consideration of the incidental fact important to General Blanco, that Cortejo was a close relative of the former

The navy officials attach no significance

in the half masting of the flag over Morro castle after the recent bombardment, as in-dicating that Hobson and his associates nad perished. Morro is spared to protect Hobson, and moreover it is hardly sup posed that the Spanish flag would owered out of consideration of an American loss. If the usual practices of war-fare were followed, Hobson and the Americans would be removed to a place of safety instead of danger, for a prisoner of war is entitled, under civilized usage, to protection against undue exposure or harsh treatment. The putting forward of prison rs as a shield is a relic of barbarism. As rule the places where prisoners are con fined, where hospitals exist and where works of art, libraries, church and charitable institutions are located are designated by a yellow flag and commanders direct their fires so as to protect these points as sacred. If Hobson is kept at Morro, either to insure protection for that place, or to him to danger, it is said to be a

breach of the rules of civilized warfare. John Paul Vincent Gridley.



Congress Has Passed a Special Act to En-able the President to Appoint Young Gridley, Who Is a Son of the Late Cap-tain Gridley, of the Olympia, to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

KISSED THE SOLDIER BOYS. Nebraska's Men Have a Sweet and Tender Farewell at the Dock.

From the San Francisco Examiner. The scenes and incidents along the water front during the departure of the transports showed that true patriotism is not lacking in this city. The boys in blue were given a royal farewell. Every wharf and pier along the front was crowded with people. The bills commanding a view of the bay were black with spectators waving farewell to the transports. Every thing that could make a noise, from steam whisties to lungs, was brought into requisition.

could make a noise, from steam whistes to lungs, was brought into requisition.

Numerous excursion parties went out on the bay early in the day. The Ukah, Grace Barton, Heraid and other steamers carried thousands of enthusiastic admirers of the soldier boys.

The Senator was delayed in getting away from the Broadway pier. It was I o'clock before the loading was completed and the signal given to drop out into the stream, hundreds of people were on the pier to cheer the soldiers from Nebraska, and to take final leave of them. There were many interesting incidents on the steamer as well as on the dock.

Miss Florence Curlin and Miss Katle Hymen were on hand early to say good-by to the boys. They were not allowed on board the transport, but that did not prevent them from showering the soldiers with kisses. The two young women were kissed to a standstill.

The steamer was close to the wharf and the two girls stood on the stringpiece and kissed every soldier that showed his head through a porthole. The holes were just big enough for a man's head, and it was astonishing to see the number of heads that popped through the opening. The young ladies were not at all bashful. The crowd on the wharf did not restrain them. They had kisses to give and they gave them without fear or favor. They had kisses to give and they gave them without fear or favor. Every time the girls kissed one of the

Every time the girls kissed one of the grinning faces the soldiers on the upper deck, who looked on with jealous eyes, gave a cheer for their happier comrades. It seemed as though the girls were not able to supply the demand. The more they kissed the more heads popped through the portholes,
After a time the kissing became wearl-

After a time the kissing became wearlsome and the two girls were forced to
beat a hasty retreat, happy in the consciousness that they had done their duty
to their country.

Miss Agnes Hollett filled the breach made
by the withdrawal of Miss Curlin and Miss
Hymen.

"Come to the portholes and I will give Come to the portholes and I will give

you a kiss," she called to Nebraska's os-culators. The order was promptly obeyed by the younger soldiers. Miss Agnes is only sweet 16, but she knows a thing or two about entertaining the boys in blue. As the steamer was pulling out, and the last kiss had been bestowed, she remarked: "Wasn't it lovely!" The boys gay Miss. , she remarked: "Wasn't it lovely!" The bys gave Miss Agnes a hearty cheer for

r generosity.
The crowd followed the transports along The crowd followed the transports along the front as far as Meiggs' wharf, at which point they could secure a final view of them passing through Golden Gate. The patriotism of the cheering crowds was intense, People stood for hours watching the preparations for the start, and many walked miles so as to be able to keep the transports in view. There were no accidents, and the crowd along the front had but one idea—that of giving the boys in blue a hearty good-by. in blue a hearty good-by.

A BICYCLIST KILLED.

Clarence E. Reed Run Into by a Rapidly Driven Cart at Lenvenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., June 20. cial.) Shortly before noon to-day Clarence E. Reed, aged about 20, met with an acci-dent from which he died at 2.30 this afternoon. Young Reed was riding a bicycle and when near the corner of Cherokee and Main streets, a cart, containing two small boys, turned the corner rapidly. One of the cart shafts struck young Reed in the right eye and entered his brain. The horse be-came frightened and reared up, and in coming down struck Reed with its feet on

the breast.

The wounded man was carried into a shop, where his wound was dressed by a physician, and later he was taken to his home in the patrol wagon. Young Reed was foreman of the Kelly broom factory and is a step-son of Rienard E. Manley, the Turner hall confectioner.

In the confusion attending the accident the names of the occupants of the cart were not taken by those near, although it is known that one of the boys was colored and that both were small. the breast.

and that both were small.

Three Persons Drowned.

SISOURNEY, IA., June 20.—This afternoon near What Cheer, this county, three persons were drowned by the overturning of the boat from which they were fishing. They were Jesse Ford, druggist; Mrs. Switzer, known on the stage as Lena Crow, and Rev. Parkinson, pastor of the Episcopal church, of What Cheer. The bodies have been recovered.

have been recovered. Park City's Great Fire. PARK CITY, U., June 20,-Firemen are PARK CITY, L., June 29.—Firemen are to-day still playing streams of water on the smoldering ruins of yesterday's con-flagration, which practically destroyed this city. Many Salt Lake business men are here arranging to reopen business, some of putting up tents. No definite esti-can be given as to individual losses

mate can be gi and insurance. An Aged Man Killed.

GUTHRIE, O. T., June 29.—(Special.) John McClaren, aged 80, living near Frazer, mounted a horse Saturday and attempted to round up some cattle. The horse ran into a barbed wire fence, throwing and dragging him, producing fatal injuries.

Amberst's President Resigns.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 2k-President Gates, of Amherst college, has sent a letter to the trustees from Cambridge, England, under date of June 8, resigning the presidency of that institution. He is now on a year's leave of absence and the resignation is to take effect on the expiration of this leave.

ANXIOUS TO LEAVE

MERRITT MAY ACCOMPANY NEXT MANILA EXPEDITION.

IT WILL SAIL THIS WEEK

SCHEDULED TO GET AWAY FROM FRISCO ON THURSDAY.

Five Steamers Will Comprise the Expedition-Kansas Troops Must Wait for Fourth Expedition-Merritt to Touch at Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.-The third expedition to Manila will sail next Thursday or Friday at the latest. This announce ment was made at General Merritt's headquarters this morning, notwithstanding a report from other sources that the transports cannot be gotten in complete readiness by that time. The officers who are supervision the preparations on board the vessels appear to differ with the steamship companies concerning the time needed to complete the alterations and have reported to General Merritt that the transports ought to be ready to receive the soldiers by Thursday.

As yet, General Merritt has not made public the time of his own departure, but it is known among his officers that he is exceedingly anxious to get away on the next expedition, and will do so unless the authorities at Washington interfere with his present plans.

The troops that are to form the third expedition, under command of Brigadier Gen-eral MacArthur, are now anxiously awaiting the order to embark on the transports. They are ready to start on short notice and hope that they will be aboard by next

The final assignment of the organizations td the transports, as made by Major General Otis to-day, is as follows: Valencia-North Dakota battalions.

Ohio-First Wyoming battalion, headquarters band, Companies D and H of the Eighteenth infantry, recruits for the First battalion of the Tenth and Batteries G and L of the Third artillery. Indiana-Headquarters band, Companies B. C. G and L of the Twenty-third infan.ry.

recruits for the First battalion of the Twenty-third, the signal corps and the remainder of Company A, of the engineer City of Para-Thirteenth regiment Min-

nesota volunteers, with exception of re-

cruits to arrive.

Morgan City-Idaho battalion and recruits to arrive for Nebraska and Oregon regi-The report has been frequently circulated around army headquarters that General Merritt will divert the course of the vessei in which he will journey to the Philippines so as to touch at Hong Kong before landing at Manila. General Merritt will make this move in order to place himself in communication with the authorities

at Washington before he commences operations in the Philippines. Further instructions will doubtless await him at Hong Kong, which is the only cable point at which he can touch after leaving this city. In order not to delay the vessels of the third fleet, supplies and coal are now being placed on board, and if the car-penters can finish the fitting up of the unks by Thursday the five depart on schedule time, but it is exceedingly doubtfu! if this can be done,

ly as the working force employed on vessels is by no means large.

Just what ships will be used for the fourth fleet cannot be learned, but the fleet will probably consist of the Newport, now at her dock, the City of Puebla, due from Puget sound, the steamer Peru, due from Hong Kong on June 24; the Alameda which is scheduled to arrive from Australia on June 29, and the Acapulco, which

will doubtless arrive from Panama on the

same date. Japan may indirectly aid Uncle Sam. There is a report current at the Pacific Mail dock that the steamers of the Japarese line, the Toyo company, may be used as substitutes for the ships chartered by the United States governm from C. P. Huntington. There is a traffic agreement between the Toyo company and the Pacific Mail for the operation of new steamers now being built for the former ompany. As the mail company has given up the Peking and China and the Peru, the Toyo line, which operates a large number of large steamers in the Orient, will probably furnish ships for the trade until its new steamers shall be accepted. Every effort is being made to recruit the Third artillery, four of batteries are designated for Manila for the next expedi .. up to war strength of 200 men. The secrating officers at In-dianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis were ordered to make special efforts to get in men for this regiment. Twenty-two recruits came in from Indianapolis vester-

iay and forty-seven are expected from Chicago to-morrow. WASHINGTON, June 20 .- An additional army corps to be known as the eighth is to be created. It will be composed of the troops assigned to the Philippine islands and will be in command of Major General

Wesley Merritt. The creation of the new corps is by direction of the president, and authority is conferred upon General Merritt to transfer the command of the corps to the next officer in rank at such time as he may deem it expedient to do so, as a matter of military idministration, in order that he may be left free to devote his attention to important matters of government connected with the Philippine islands.

There is reason to believe that the creation of the new corps is the following out of an idea suggested by General Merritt himself. Upon his arrival at the Philippine islands General Merritt will transfer the active command of the Eighth corps to Major General F. S. Otis, now his second in

As military governor of the Philippines, General Merritt will have so many duties of an administrative character to perform that it would be impracticable for retain the active command of the troops on the island. He would be, of course, the supreme military authority in the Philip-

pines, but the direct command of the force there will devolve upon General Otis. Mark Twain on the War.

From the Critic.

The following letter, here published for the first time, was read at the recent Deco-ration day bunquet, held at the Hotel Con-tinental, Paris:

Theodore Stanton, Esq.

Theodore Stanton, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I thank you very much for you invitation and I would accept it if I were fost-free. For I should when the privilege of helping you do honor to the men who re-welded our broken Union and consecrated their great work with niel lives; and also I should like to be there to de homage to our soldiers and saliors of to-day whe are enlisted for another most rightcous war, and titer the hope that they may make short and decisive work of it and leave Cuba free and fed when they face for home again. And finally I should like to be present and see you interseave those two flags which, more than any others, stand for freedom and progress in the earth-flags which represent two kindred nations, each great and strong by itself, competent surctise for the peace of the world when they stand together. Truly yours,

Truly yours,

From the Simux City Journal. From the Sear City Journal.

Baths for children should be given according to age and constitution. Some require warm baths, while others find cold water agreeable. The tepid is generally suitable and taken in the morning. If they are under 2 years of age it may be taken after the first meal. A child should never have a hot bath in a cold room, and thorough drying is of great importance.